A Lively Time but Everybody was in Relate R form History.

The Columbia campaign meeting was shout on the same plane as the preceding meetings. Messrs. Mayfield and Irby did take occasion to realism their by did take occasion to reaffirm their charges against Governor Ellerbe with more than their usual vehemence, and Col. Irby let out one more Reform secret by asserting that in 1890 Ellerbe, in the convention, was declared nominated comptroler general when as a matter of fact Stokes, of Colleton, received the nomination by nine votes.
This, he said, was known at the time a man. to a gentleman who has since been ex-alted to the bench.

Mr. Mayfind made public the slate already made for State officials, so he said, and gave voice to other things of more than general interest. Senator McLaurin, in addition to his usual tariff speech prefaced it with some free silver arguments. Former Governor Evans stuck to his free trade arguments. Mr. John T. Dancan appeared in the lists for the first time.
When Mr. Mayfield was introduced,

he was received with applause. He said, in reply to the charge as to unfairness as to the time limit, that Mr. Mc-Laurin's contention was unfair, and ne ought to know it. It was wrong to weary the audience, and Mr. McLaurin ad distributed thousands of his specches with his frank, and he has specches with his frank, and he has specches to give his views publicity. newspapers to give his views publicity. He said that Mr. McLaurin had charged him with being in a combination, and the Evening Record had made all kinds of charges against him. The R cord, he said, was owned and controlled by E lerbe, Neal and McLaurin. Mr. McLaurin had \$500 in stock in the paper, and E lerbe and Neal each had \$150 or more in it, and controlled it.

Mr. Koester: "No, sir, they don't control it or me."

Mr. McLiurin arose, and said in ex planation, that Mr. Koester was his friend. Mr. K ester had stood by him and he lost his position on his account, and when he did so and had no position and a wife and child to support, he gave him \$500 and he could have done what he wanted with the \$500. He did not own a cent's worth of stock in the Record, or any other paper in the

Mr. Mayfield; "What about Gov ernor E terbe and Col. Neal, the Mark Hanna of the Administration?" Here some of the crowd called for McLurin, and Mr. Mayfield said that no one could brow-beat him, and he would have fair play. He said the Record had jumped on him, and he could

do some of it himself.

He said that Col. Neal had made deal to strike down the Chief Justice, and that he believed Governor Ellerbe knew it. He said he only struck when he was struck. He had never made any attack on Governor Ellerbe, and spoke of his record when he was attacked and charged with being in a com-bination. He was a free citizen, and said what he pleased. He said that he had invited Governor Ellerbe to be there, and it was his fault he was not there. Mr. McLaurin knew he was going to be in the race. He knew this before there even was any talk of other candidat s, and it was wrong or unfair to charge him with being in any sort of a combination. He said he was sick and tired of being charged with being in any sort of a combination.

Mr. Mayfield then started out on the Laurin's statements one would suppose there were no other Representatives from the State; that he was the greatest Representative the State had ever had. He heard that this monstrosity the Dingley bill—was going to be favor-ed by Senator Tillman. Mr. McLaurin said he and Tillman agreed, and if so and would vote for the Dingley bill he would be a black-hearted Republican.

He said it was all foolishness to talk of McLaurin not having fair play, when he had a government frank to send out his speeches; when he had the Administration behind him; when he had three or more newspapers favoring him; when he had his salary and other things at his back. He went on to ask whether the people were willing to pull money out of their pockets and pay more for rice and lumber. He said Mc-Laurin wanted an increased duty on boxes, sashes, doors, blinds and the like. The vote on the wool question was, he said, unwarranted, and could not be justified by it being a personal vote. McLaurin is a high Protectionlet, in theory if not in practice. The farmers were to pay for these duties, and Mr. McLaurin was not representing his people in his tariff views McLaurin was in favor of the Tillman disponsary bill. If this bill passes the State can always have a dispensary law. He wanted the State to get out of the liquor business and to get out of the traffic as soon as possible. Mr Mayfield gave his views on the liquor question at length.

He said what he wanted was full reports in the daily press. He would not weary the audience by imposing on the time of others, but would cut his speech short. He was surprised that Mr. Mc-Laurin had been thanking Heaven for the State being free from negro domina-tion. He had understood Mr. McLaurin had thought of runzing independent tickets to beat the Constitutional Con-

McLaurin said that this charge was Mr. Mayfield then asked whether he

would also deny writing the Populistic platform. Mr. McLaurin: "That is none of

your business."
This occasioned much applause and

laughter.
Mr. Mayfield then went for Mr. Mc-Laurin for writing the Populistic plat-form, and said that he had prepared a series of questions to propound to Governor E.lerbe that would have paralyzed him. He said he had not said any thing about Governor Ellerbe until he was attacked by McLaurin and the Evening Record, in which Governor Ellerbe had stock, and which represented Governor Ellerbe and Mr. Mc Laurin. He said that no one could attack him without being hit back, and Mr. Ellerbe should keep his paper, the Roord, in check, and not let it attack

Col. Irby started his speech with a joke. Unfortunately for him, he said, the people of Columbia had seen him before. He came down here in 1886 as a member of the house and ever since he had been opposing the political way of thinking of the people of Columbia. He had opposed them honestly and

fairly.
Col. Irby declared that he had always stood by the Reformers, but he had been just to the Conservatives. McLaurin had been false to every fac tion or party he had ever allied himself with. He advised that the Conservabeen true to one party or faction. Mc-laurin's political pathway, he declared, was strewn with the bones of his friends. By tells that he opposes the dispensary, but he favors Tillman's bill.

I many ladies being present. Mr. Ding-lev know whether it was charged that the voted against free wool.

William E. Morrison told he so with his own lips," replied Mr. Bailey, friends. By tells that he opposes the dispensary, but he favors Tillman's bill.

He would not, however, make a fushed. "Not only that, but he said

The Tillman bill would never have passed the Senate had McLaurin objected.

It was a rule of the Senate that unanimous consent is necessary for local mous consent tion then on the dispensary? he asked. With the passage of the Tillman bill a Good Humor-Irby and Mayfield the legislature would enact a dispensa

ry law for all time to come.
"Do I do you that way?" he asked. 'I stand to the farmers that made me. He was not, he declared, like the little jay-bird governor who forgot his friends.

Elierbe got his start through fraud, he asserted. In the convention of 1890 Stokes of Colleton beat him for comptroller general by nine votes. There was a judge on the bench who knew

Go to the tail of this "State house gang," he said, for Bill Neal has more head than orains, and go to Ellerbe for its head; tie those two ends together and the people had the ring which had the fluor. He made a carefully prefor its purpose the perpetuation of certain men in office.

"Vote for me if you please. Crucify me if you will, but I'll be a Reformer and a Democrat still," concluded Col. Irby. (Applause)
Mr. John T. Duncan promised not to

detain the people long. He was running, he said, as a Reformer. His adherence to Reform principles dated back as far as any man's. He was not

Mr. Duncan declared that Mr. Mc-Laurin had never been true to any fac-tion or party with which he had been allied. He had heard Mr. McLaurin mentioned as an opponent of Tillman in 1900, but he would be nothing but a feather weight. He was for Tillman against any man he had ever heard

mentioned for the place. Mr. Duncan then declared that he favored the free coinage of silver and opposed the tariff policy of McLaurin.

Mr. Duncan then related about his recent fight about the jurisdiction of State and Federal courts. He did not, true to his promise, detain the people long. Hereafter he will be with the campaigners.

Former Governor Evans was the last speaker.

THE FINAL FIGHT.

Exciting Scenes in the House When the Tariff Bill is Passed-Bailey and McMillan Disagree.

The final vote on the Diagley tariff bill in the House was taken on Wednes-day last. The floor of the House presented an admated appearance long before the speaker rapped that body to order. Members stood about in groups and discussed, sometimes in excited tones, the result of the conference agreement on the tariff bill which was to be presented for final action. The galeries were comfortably well filled and every member in the city was in his seat when Speaker Reed ascended the rostrum at noon. Most of the conferees on the tariff bill were in their places, their d. sks piled high with papers and documents. The blind chaplain in his prayer invoked a blessing on the day's work. "May the history of the day," he prayed, "be worthy of this great nation and redound to the good of all its

After a few minor matters had been d sposed of, Mr. Dingley arose. Hold-ing aloft the report and a great mass of of papers, he said, ln calm tones: "Mr. Speaker, I desire to present the confer-ence report on the tariff bill." Salvos of applause from the Republi-

can side greeted this announcement The papers were carried to the clerk's The reading of the formal report was dispensed with at the request of Mr. Dingley and the statement of the effect of the changes read.

Mr. Bailey, the leader of the minority, disclaimed before the reading be-

gan, any responsibility for the state-ment, which, he said, the minority has had no opportunity to read. At the of the reading of the stateconclusio ment Mr. Dingley took the floor. Before he began his speech he said he de-sired, if possible, to enter into an agreement with the minority as to the length of time debate should run. Mr. Bailey said the minority would like three days, but knowing that such time could not be obtained he would be willing to allow the debate to run today and tomorrow, with provision for a vote be

fore adjournment tomorrow.

Mr. Dingley, in reply, said he was not prepared to agree to Mr. Bailey's proposition. When he expressed the hope that a vote could be reached today the Republicans broke into long and loud

pplause. Talk at this time is very expensive," said Mr. Dingley. "It costs the treasury \$100,000 a day."

All efforts to reach an agreement failed. Mr. Dingley, with the state-ment that he would confer with Mr. Bailey later, opened his speech on the conference report. The figures and deails of the explanation of the changes were very dry, but the house gave him close and earnest attention. He took up each schedule, explaining in detail e changes made, and following, closing with the formal statement given ut by the committee. Concerning the item of cyanide of potassium, be said it and been most unwillingly accorded by het House and only after the most pos tive insistance by the Senate con-

Concerning the sugar schedule, Mr. Dingley read from the official statement, adding brief comments. By the new arrangement about \$2,000,000 increase of revenue would be realized as the increase had been placed on raw sugars at the point where revenue yould be received and at the same time the beet sugar industry will receive substantial benefit.

In conclusion, Mr. Dingly received round after round of applause from his Republican colleagues by predicting as a result of the enactment of this bill rise of prices and a restoration to pros-

perity Mr. Wheeler (Dem.) of Alabama opened the debate for the Democrats, criticising the bill as the most vicious and burdensome ever imposed on the

American reople. One of the greatest demonstrations of the debate occurred when Mr. Lanham (Dem.) of Texas, who followed, paid a tribute to W. J. Bryan. Democrate cheered for several minutes and many of the spectators joined in the

demonstration.

The bill was further debated by Mr.

p. m. At 8 o'clock when the night session began the galleries were crowded, many ladies being present. Mr. Diag-ley stated at the outset that he hoped to secure a vote by 10 o'clock. Mr.

Maurens

pending measure. A wave of applause

ran over the Democratic side at this

question, but it was drowned in the

perfect storm of approval that greeted Mr. Bailey's reply that never as long

as he was in Congress would he vote for 50 per cent. duties on woolen goods

and no duties on raw wooi. The Re-

form, which he helped to defend

Star statesman had voted for free coal.

free iron ore, free barbed wire. free

sugar, and even free wool in the Fifty

Second Congress.
Mr. McMillan's comments upon the

inconsistency of Mr. Balley' free wool vote caused much merriment. In con-

clusion he appealed to the Democracy to go into the battle again with its

banners bearing the old mottoes.

Mr. Bailey got the flor after Mr

platform declarations. He now hald a commission from the Democracy to op-

pose that doctring and he should do so.

It was now after 11 o'clock. Mr.

Payne and Mr. Dingley, successively,

took the floor for some closing remarks.

Trusts, he said, could not be eradicated by epithets. The way to break down the trusts, said he, is to establish a

beet sugar factory in every Congres-

sional district in the country and make

competition. That is the way to clip the wings of the trust. (Loud and

Mr. Payne had a good deal of fun at

When Mr. Payne took his seat Gov-

rnor Dingley arose amid a storm of

Mr. Johnson (Rep.), of Indiana, tried

yeas and navs.

into loud cheers.

countenance.

jewel in himself

the speaker announced the vote, 185

ayes, 118 noes, the Republicans broke

ABOUT THE TOAD. -A writer in Our

Animal Friends defends this little creature. He says that many people

view with disgust and loathing this rough, uncouth, leathery-coated little

creature with his distended stomach and

squat, ungraceful form, yet their aver-

sion is totally without reason. The toad is not venomous or harmful, nor can he

be utterly ugly with his singularly clear

says. "The toad has a jewel in his head

and brilliant eyes. Anold superstition

If he has, it must be the gleam of the

iswel that flashes through his eyes and

ights up his otherwise unattractive

However this may be, the toad is a

point of view. The farmer has no bet-ter friend or ally in his warfare against

injurious insects. The toad comes forth mostly at night, when such insects as

the cut-worm are abroad. When I am working in the garden and inadver-

tently disturb a toad, I always feel like begging his pardon, for, however queer

this Dakota-land they are very sbun-

portionately few.
When following the breaking plough

I have often been a reluctant spectator

of the last sad tragedy in the lives of

some of these beneficent little creatures. They love to burrow down in the earth

to just about the depth that the plough-

share takes, and they are sometimes

examining the contents of their stom-

achs, I have been surprised at the quantity they could hold. I have also noted

the prevalence of injurious species o

insects, such as leaf-beetles, cut-worms,

grubs and their larvas. A few days ago, as another victim passed under the

plough, I took pains to note the contents of its stomach, which consisted

of four large cut-worms, two bean-beetles, seventeen small leaf-beetles, eight

eral larvae and about a teaspoonful of

t e small aromatic yellow ants. This was only a medium-sized toad; and now,

just think how many such meals he had

taken in his life; then think of his mil-

lions of relatives, and the meals they

had eaten in their lives; after that re-

member that in their pollywog state

toads clear out myriads of larvae from

stagnant water, and do much toward

sliced in two. On these occasions when

it may seem to some, I like toads.

dant, and I notice that insects

from an economic

the expense of the Democratic leaders who were raving over their orthodoxy,

their views were diametrically

long Republican applause.)

In the galleries were many distinguished personages of both sexes. In the executive gallery sat Secretary in the executive gallery sat Secretary of the Navy Long and on the floor at the side of Mr. Hitt. of Illinoi,s sat Attorney General McKenna, who was a member of the Ways and Mans committee in 1890, when the McKinley law was passed. Altogether, it was a brilliant setting for the elegant member of the ways and means committee against the woolen schedule of liant setting for the close of a memora-ble struggle. The Republicans still a substitute for the high rates in the pursued the tactics they had adopted during the day session. None of them claimed the floo: and the minority were was a judge on the bench who kit how it was done, Crews knew how it was done and Neal had been trying to was done and Neal had been trying to the Republican breastworks, but not a shot was fired in return. Therefore, after Mr. McDowell of Ohio and Mr Berry of Kentucky, both Democrats, "he said, for Bill Neal has more had made brief speeches, Mr. Bailey, than orains, and go to Ellerbe for pared argument dealing more with the general principles involved than with details. Time and again during the progress of his remarks the Democrats were aroused by his elequence to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Mr. Bailey said in part:
"The pretense that the bill under

n part:
"The pretense that the bill under consideration is designed primarily to consideration in the house?" he asked, looking about him. But Mr. Robertson was about him. But Mr. Robertson was about him. increase the public revenues is a false one on its very face, because if that had been the intention it could have been accomplished without disturbing all the business interests of the country by general revising of all our tariff duties. Slight changes in the existing

law would have sufficed.
"While there is no reasonable doubt as to what the Republican leaders of the House expected and intended to do, their purpose has been, at least par tially, defeated by the amendments of the Senate. I do not mean to imply that the dominant party in the Senate is entitled to any credit for playing at cross purposes with their friends in the House; for the Senate appears to have amended the House bill not so much because they were opposed to the object which the House had in view as because they seemed to think that the House's zeal had out-run its judgment, and that instead of yielding a surplus, Mr. Balley got the flor after Mr. McMillan finished, long enough to say that when he cast the votes referred to by Mr. McMillan the endorsed doctrine of his party was free raw material and as a loyal Democrat he supported its which would enable the present admin istration to collect and retire the green-backs, its bill would have resulted in a

deficiency.
"Have the industries of the United States suffered under the present law from foreign competition? It is only necessary for us to examine the treas-ury reports to find our answer. As remarkable as it may appear after all that our Republican friends have said, the treasury reports show that instead of foreign competition increasing under the present law, it has actually de creased as compared with the McKin-

ley law.
"Another more practical but less potent reason why the Republican party cannot undertake in earnest to suppress these hurtful combinations of capital is that its vast and complicated scheme of taxation for private purposes is maintained by the active and financial support of those who have personal and bus ness connections with these trusts; and as you rely upon the votes, the influence and the campaign subscriptions of 'trusts, it is unreasonable to suppose that you will deny them a participation in the profits of a system which they have belped to fasten upon the country. We have sufficient and abundant proof of this fact in the pending bill, which gives to the sugar trust a pure gratuity which experts estimate at no less than \$4,000,000 an-

I am not willing to charge in this high place that the Republican party has sold its intellect and conscience to the sugar trust and I prefer to believe that it has been driven by the logic of its position to the assistance of a mo-nopoly that has grown so bold under its special privileges that it scandalizes Congress and defies the power of the courts. But, sir, the Republican party nust confess that it has sold itself to the sugar trust or it must admit that protection cannot deny its benefits to monopolies.'

Mr. Bailey reviewed the sugar schedule at length and scored the sugar trust, adding: "My deliberate judgment is that the sugar trust possesses power over you not because it buys your individual votes, but because it is part of your system and as it helps to support your system, your system is compelled to help support it; and it is certain that trusts will continue to increase in number and power as long as you continue your policy of protection.

"I am aware, sir, that there are some who pretend to believe that an utterance like this is not in harmony with the platform of our last national convention; but there is nothing in the language of that platform or in the circumstances attending its adoption to

warrant that opinion.
"I am opposed to Republican pro tection, because it discriminates between American citizens, giving to the one who sells an unjust advantage over the one who buys; and I am opposed to this modern theory of free raw ma-terials, because it discriminates between American citizens, giving the one who buys an unjust advantage over the one who sells.
"I do not plead for special privileges

for the farmers; I only plead in de-fense of the Democratic party for having said that in dealings with this question it will keep its pledge that none shall enjoy a special favor nor shall any suffer a special burden; but that all shall stand equal before the law. To establish and maintain the equal rights of men was the great mission to which its founders dedicated the Democratic party a hundred years ago, and to which we reconsecrated it last year. If we adhere steadfastly and faithfully to this, the most vital of all our principles, the American peo-ple will reward our fidelity with their confidence and we can reward their confidence by perpetuating forever and forevermore this, the greatest, the freest and the best government that ever rose to animate the hopes or to test the sacrifices of mankind.'

essening the great mosquito pest, and Toward the close of his remarks, the you may imagine the vast quantity of effect of Mr. Bailey's speech was greatnjurious insect material they must ly marred by the difficulty he experienced in speaking. His voice became very hearse and he was obliged to drink frequently of lemonade to clear his throat. Just before the close of have destroyed. I have domesticated and colonized coads in my cellar and garden, and always felt amply repaid by the decrease the number of the insects. It makes Mr. Bailey's remarks the most sensa-tional incident of the debate occurred. little difference to the toads whether is meal be of cabbage worms, mosqui-He had been assailing the doctrine of free raw materials as a comparative toes or bean-beetles-down they go, innovation in the Democratic creed. "hand" he winks his off eye, and is In order to demonstrate that it was a product of Clevelandism, he sent to the clerk's desk and had read an ex-The offi was further debated by Mr.
Ball (Dom.) of Texas, Mr. Fleming
(Dem.) of Georgia, Mr. Handy (Dom.)
of Delaware, Mr. Kelly (Pop.) of North
Dakota, Mr. Grosvenor (Rep.) of Ohio.
At 6 o'clock a recess was taken until -It is reported that ex-President Cleveland will in November be formally tendered the office of president of University of Virginia. fore the chairman of the faculty has been at the head of the University. bers of the ways and means committee had voted against free wool. Mr. Mc-

Millan jumped to his feet and demanded to know whether it was charged that

-A Boston millionaire, who recently died, made provision that his wife should receive each year exactly her own weight in pure gold.

The best capital for a boy is not money, but the love of work, simple tastes, and a heart loyal to his friends and God.

Tunnel Hill on Stump House Mountain was Once a Thriving, Busy Town. Anderson Intelligencer. had voted in the ways and means com-mittee against the worlen schedule of Oconee has more dead towns to the

the State-not merely to have quit growing, or that ... in the collapse that follows an exploded boom, out defunct, obliterated, forgotten. Pickens County has two such, Fort George or Keowee, and Pickensville, and Anderson County one. Anderson-ville, where the beautiful mountain streams with their beautiful Indian names—the Seneca and the Tugaloo—

quare miles probably than any County

publicans and the galleries joined in this demonstration. rush into each other's embrace.
It cannot, of course, be twisted into any discredit of Oconee that the sites "How could the gentleman from Tennessee," he continued when the applause had subsided, "vote for free wool in the face of the Chicago platof these dead towns of another age and of other conditions are within her borders, for Walhalla, Westminster, Seneca and Newry are gems that bespangle "The Chicago platform did not take her background of blue.

Besides these places of interest—Oco-

the back track on the principle of tariff nee Station, an Indian trading post in the long ago, Tunnel Hill, that sprung for revenue only," replied Mr. McMillan.
"I'll prove that it did," cried Mr.
Bailey. "Is Mr. Robertson, of Louisinto life when the builders of the great Blue R dge Railroad set down to bore through Stump House Mountain, and old Pickens, that gave up the ghost with the dismemberment of old Picknot present and Mr. Bailey proceeded to argue that the Chicago platform did ens District-Oconee is historic in that return to the old Democratic theory. er soil holds the ashes of Colonel Ben He said that the Democratic organiza-Cieveland, Gen. Andrew Pickens and Horseshoe Robinson, heroes all, of the tion sought to rescue the party from those who were wrecking it. When Revolution. the party was making new recruits the wreckers had deserted it."

Moreover, Mr. McMilan in turn, delved into Mr. Bailey's past and pointed out occasions when the Lone

As one stands for the first time on the summit of Tunnel Hill and peers in-to the yawning mouth of the dismantled shaft or turns to gaze upon the immense pile of fragmentary granite lying around, one cannot repress the ludi crows idea that at some remote period of its existence Stump House Mountain had relieved itself of an attack of geo logical nausea, so to speak, by a vomit-

Ing fit.

The oppressiveness of the picture of perfect desolution that marks the scene to-day is intensified by the reflection that for a time a tide of busy life surged over the mountain, whilst through its depths was being pushed the most stuperdous engineering feat of the time. Forty-four years ago the solitude of the ages hitherto unbroken was rudely dis turbed, and for six years the old moun tain groaned and trembled in the inex orable grasp of science, and then al most as suddenly the primacval stil ness resumed its sway and the coon, the catamount and the bear roamed again over their old haunts.

It will surprise many at the present day, especially those who go there for the first time, to know that on the summit of Tunnel Hill where but one house now stands, and it constructed of the remains of several 'others, was once a busy town of fifteen hundred people, including five hundred laborers who work ed in and around the tunnel. The town had a hotel, boarding houses, a school a church (Catholic) and the usual complem at of barrooms. There were sev posed, but each had the authority of a Democratic platform. eral stores. The contractors ran a store and Mr. Wesley Pitchford, whose son.
Mr. C. W. Pitchford, is now one of the
leading merchants of Walhalla, sold cheers and demanded the previous question on the adoption of the con-

goods there, as did others.
One of the drinking saloons stood within a few yards of the shaft (No. 2) and was run by San Francesco Pizarro to ask Mr. Dingley a question while the question was being put. Several times he called "Mr. Speaker," but was not recognized. The demand was sustained by a viva voce vote and the vote on the adoption of the report followed by vers and pays. lirect from Italy The big rock fill at Considerable excitement occurred the eastern mouth of the tunnel was while the vote was being taken. When after day, carted stone from the tunnel with his little mule. The old fellow never learned a word of English, that the imprecations heaped upon his little mule were couched in sulphurou Italian, which made no difference with

the mule. When the war came on Benato fought valiantly for the South. The laborer were nearly all Irish and Catholics, and came mostly from the North the work was suspended in the latter part of 1859 for lack of an appropriation by the State, for the great road was a State enterprise, most of the men went back North, and it is altogether probable that many of them found their way into the Union armies and met in the shock of battle many of the men whom they knew and with whom they whos stayed South was Fietcher, an Englishman, who had the distinction of being the smallest man in the Second

There were several contractors dur-Co., and one other, all Northern men, of course. No one knows exactly how much money was expended on the work, but I am assured by one who was in a position to make a fair estimate that it

was at least one million dollars.

through solid rock. The western exit is sixty feet higher than the eastern, which is to say, the grade through the tunnel is forty-eight feet to the mile. There are four shafts, numbered from State the exclusive control of the liquor east to west, and the greatest depth, two hundred and forty feet, is near shaft number two. Some sixteen hun-dred linear feet is unfinished, which port the bill. nows that practically three-fourths of the work was completed. But fortyfive feet between shafts numbers one and two is unfinished, and the rest is between numbers three and four. From four to western mouth is completed. I tuted in the interest of certain politihave been told by a reliable worked there that at shaft number that same mule walked out light at western entrance apparently none the worse for his long subterranean imprisonment. The company made their own blasting powder of pot-ash and the charcoal of poplar, chestnut and willow. Some vestiges of the powder house, located near eastern entrance and also near the beautiful Issaquenah Falls, are yet to be seen.

Near this spot a young man, a stranger, who had taken a sub-contract, was murdered one night by some of the toughs about the place in the belief that he had lots of money. The story goes that they got no money and that here was none that knew his name. and he was buried where he was murdered. If I ever go there again I shall hunt his grave. The story is well authenticated.

Another murder was committed one Sunday near shaft number two. Smith. a laborer from Georgia, gave offense to some Irishmen, who best him to death. A number of arrests were made and there was a big trial at old Pickens, but no convictions.

Several men were accidentally killed at all the shafts except number one. Iwo were killed at shaft number two. A man named Kelley, from Laurens, who the day before had been on a spree, lost his footing on the timbers at the mouth of the shaft, where it was his business to attend the bucket as it appeared loaded with stone, and in falling he struck Collins, an Irishman, who was coming up on the bucket, and both

were hurled to death. Kelley's wife had but a few moments before brought her husband his dinner, and when she heard of his death she rushed frantically to the shaft and was with difficulty restrained from jumping down.

Advertiser.

At number three, two were killed by cave. One of these was a Hughes, of Oconee. On another occasion a man was scalded to death by the hoisting engine at that shaft and several badly injured. At number four, three lost their lives. One, a young Irishman, in trying to jump into the oucket as it was started down at six in the morning, missed and fell headlong, his body inally lodging among the timbers of the shaft near the bottom. As he fell one of his shoes, which were of a pecu-liar kind, was wrenched from his foot and dropped at the feet of the workmen below, and these, hearing the commo-tion just overhead and recognizing the shoe, knew who was killed. Mr. E. D. Foster, of Richland, Oconee, then a youth of sixteen, was employed in the tunnel, and was standing within three foot of whom we have the control of t feet of where the shoe fell; another was killed by a drill hammer falling from the bucket upon his head. A German, whole business was to go around every two hours and fill the miners' lamps, was on his way to mouth of shaft number four to go down and till lamps, when in some way counted for the materials in the box in which he carried them exploded and killed him. The men worked day and night, Sunday excepted, by shifts, di-vided into three reliefs of eight hours

It is a pity that a road which promised so much for the State in general and Charleston in particular should have failed of completion, the more particularly since it was so near finish-ed. The work was stopped in 1859 for want of funds, but it would no doubt have been renewed had not the war came on so soon. An effort was made a few years after the war to set the en-terprise on foot again, but it failed, owing, no doubt, to the fact that the State was in the hands of plunderers. Daring the last winter of the war Capt. T. H. Russell, at the head of a company of sixteen-year-olds, was sta-

tioned at Tunnell Hill, and the youthful soldiers divided time between fishing deserters out of the mountain fast-nesses and throwing rocks into the yawning shafts. The boys soon incur-red the hostility of those men in whose breasts patriotism was at a heavy dis-count, and rumors often ascended the nills that the deserters were moving on mountain was wrapped in snow and the boys in slumber, the Captain decided to test the mettle of his yearling soid-

Acting under secret instructions, the picket dashed in from the post a mile away and pounding the boys' quarters with, 'Git up, boys, the deserters is a-comin,' " soon had the little camp in an uproar of confusion. Some of the boys got into their breeches back side foremost, and John Zichang around the sound of the boys got into their breeches back side foremost, and John Zichang around the sound of the foremost, and John Zichary, a nephew of the Captain, buckling on the panoply of war as he ran, rushed to head-quarters "to see what Uncle Tom was going to do about it." They were soon under arms and moving steadily toward the picket post, the point where the Clayton road branches off. Just before reached this the command was deployed and halted, and a reconnoitering party, one of whom was in the secret, hardly restrain them from firing. Of good on account of the hard nature of course, the reconnoissance disclosed a false alarm and the boys were marched back to camp, and by morning were ing the gold is piled until spring, normal and were throwing rocks down into the tunnel again. One of the surpanned and cradled by these. It is and the vivors related this incident to me recently, and added, "We'd 've shot once anyhow." When I queried de-murely if he did not think they would have shot twice, at least, he replied, with a catch-on glance, 'Yes; once at the deserters and once for camp." W. A. DICKSON

TILLMAN FAILS.

His Dispensary Bill Will not Come up Before Congress at This Session.

A special from Washington to the Columbia State of Wednesday says that by the decisive vote of 4 to 2, after a two ours' hearing the committee on rules refused to report a rule for the consid eration of the Tillman I quor bill at Ing the progress of the work, Anson this session. The information suggest-Bangs & Co., Humbird, Hitchcock & ed a different result and the action ed a different result and the action was a disappointment to Senator Till man. The arguments in support of the application for the rule were presented by Senator Tiliman and Representative Litimer. It was not disguised that the object of the bill was to circumvent the The tunnel is one and one-fourth miles long, and the entire distance is existing dispensary system in the State Simonton decision and perpetuate the Representative Latimer, however, disclaimed any purpose of that sort and the bill was sound, in giving to every meant the perpetuation of the dispensary system he would not, he said, sup

In opposition, Representative Elliott assaired the dispensary law, exposed its abuses, asserted that it was a disgrace to the State and charged that it vas shamefully perverted and prosticians in the State. Latimer resented this criticism as an imputation on the four a mule was let down to draw stone to foot of shaft and that a year later and retorted that if half he had heard about Col. Elliott's contest for a seat in Congress were true he was in no position to disparage other people.

Col, Elliott indignantly denounced Latimer's statement as an unwarranted and unmanly personal reflection. This was the only unpleasant incident. Mr. J. P. Kennedy Bryan, a prominent Charleston lawyer, concluded the

argument in opposition to the rule.

The disputants had hardly cleared motion to report the rule, the vote was taken with the result indicated. Bailey and McMillin voted in the affirmative Representatives Wilson and Strait were present but took no part in the discussion. Senator Tillman showed keen disappointment and seemed to be at the end of his wits as to the next

move. Congressman Wilson in discussing the dispensary situation made the following very important statement : The two latest decisions of Judge Simonton have given the death bigw to the dis pensary. It will be entirely powerless, he says, to cope with l'quor establish ments which pay no license and which have practically unlimited powers of sale. They will, beyond question, un dersell the dispensary, which can only operate at a very heavy expense, as

snown by its history.
The State board of control, he suggests

lature, he thinks, will have to either enact total prohibition or a high license system with the restrictions prescribed in the Constitution. If the latter is adopted, the State will realize more revenue than it has recently done un-der the enteebled and beset condition of the dispensary. The discord and divisions which have been existing amongst the people because of its ad-ministration and enforcement will disappear and perhaps a satisfactory and acceptable solution of the liquor ques-tion in the State will have been finally reached. He stated that he was satisied that congress is not going to interfere, and to his mind the only logical of the situation is as above

ALASKA GOLD.

stated.

An Expert's Statement as to the Wealth of Our Far Off Territory. Dr. W. H. Dall, one of the curators

located, having been on several geologexpeditions to the region in Alaska adjoining the gold district and says that in his opinion the reports from there probably are not exaggerat. ed. He says: "When I was there I in a fainting condition, it was believed ed. He says: "When I was there if the latting condition, it was believed did not find gold, but knew of it being taken out in profitable quantities for fifteen years or more. It was first aisoffien years or more. It was first aisoffied when it was found that in most cases they were unharmed. was up in that country, my last trip having been made two years ago, the party of prospectors who make mining a profitable business started out. The gold is found on the various tributaries of the Yukon, and I have been within a comparatively short distance of the Klondyke fields. I made one trip to Klondyke fields. I made one trip to ing room. Employed in this room Circle City, just over the boundary of were 150 hands, two-thirds of them "The gold-bearing belt of north-

western America contains all the gold fields extending into British Columbia and what is known as the Northwest Territory of Alaska. The Yukon really runs along in that belt for 500 or 500 miles. The bed of the main river is in the low land of the vailey. ments of human bodies
"The yellow metal is not found in in a sickening manner.

through the mountains on either side. These practically wash out the gold. The mud and mineral matter is carried into the main river, while the gold is left on the rough bottom of these side them in a body. One night, when the at the bottom of the thick gravel deposits. The gold is covered by frezen gravel in the winter. During the sumgravel in the winter. During the summer, until the snow is all melted, the surface is covered by muddy torrents. When the snow is melted and the springs begin to freeze the streams dry up. At the approach of winter, in order to get at the gold, the miners fin I it necessary to dig into the gravel formation. Formerly they stripped fin 1 it necessary to dig into the gravel decapitated : o formation. Formerly they stripped the gravel off until they came to the dismembered. ttom of the ir v l and tunnel a ong underneath in the gold-bearing layer. keep these lighted over that territory for the space of about twenty-four hours. At the expiration of this period the gravel will be melted and softened weeks. She was married a little over

> certainly very hard labor. 'I see many reasons why the gold fields should be particularly rich. The streams which cut through the mountains have probably done so for cen turies, wearing them down several hundred feet and washing out the gold into the beds and gravel. It is a country in which it is very ha d to find food, as there is practically no game. Before the whites went into the region

there were not more than 300 natives. They have hard work to support them. selves, on account of the searcity of The excitement over the recent discoveries of gold in Alaska still contiques at San Francisco and when the steamer Excelsior leaves for St chaels she will carry all the miners supplies she can hold. The Excelsion will be the last steamer to sail this year from San Francisco to connect with the Yukon steamers, but there is already talk of chartering another

steamer to take up a crowd of miners

No more news from the

region will be received until steamers leaving here have returned. Commissioner Herman of the generai land office at Washington, stated that he will recommend the establishment of two land districts in Eastern Alaska, the two offices to be placed on the Yukon river or its tributaries, in anticipation of a great number of contentions over mineral land ocations in various sections where the gold discoveries have been made. says that as the region is practically without law, especially as to the settle ment of contests, the local offices will be of infigite value to the land interof law and order. The offices, it is probable, will be located at Circle City and Dawson City. The general land office is in hourly expectation of petitions and requests for some such action.

-One of the oddest documents of the will kind known was that of Queen Austrigilda, consort of King Goutran. of Burgundy. joined upon her husband to slav and bury in the same grave with her physicians who had attended her. Another will was that of a husband manner he said some pretty shr.p who forbade his wife's marrying on things. After a while this led up to a pain of his returning to haunt her. This is quite different from that of a woman who instructed her executors to seek out "some nice, good, pretty girl." who would make an affectionate econd wife to her spouse. It is a fact interesting in this connection that the first Napoleon actually bequeathed 10,000 frances to a fellow named Cantillon, who had been tried for attempting the assassination of the Duke of

-This is the way that Judge Rauben S. Stafford, of Midison, Ga, marries the negre victims brought before him: By the authority vested in me as an officer of the state of Georgia, which is sometimes called the Empire state of the South ; by the fields of cotton that spread in snowy whiteness around us; by the howl of the coon dog, and the gourd vine whose clinging tendrills will shade the entrance to your humble dwelling place; by the red and luscious heart of the watermelon, whose sweetness fills the heart with joy; by the neavens and earth, in the presence of these witnesses, I pronounce you man

WITHOUT WARNING

Six Persons Instantly Killed by an Explosion in a Gun Factory-Appalling Scenes of Horror.

An appalling accident occurred in the shell loading department of the Winchester Repeating Firearms com-pany shops at New Haven, Conn. Without an instant's warning, six hu-man beings lost their lives by an explosion and another victim died soon afterward at the hospital. A score of others were more or less wounded, but

no further fatalities are anticipated. More than 150 men and women are employed in the loading department, and that more fatalities did not result

from the concussion is miraculous.

The hundreds of people who gathered about the gates immediately after the explosion witnessed a gruesome sight. Six dead bodies, black-ened with powder and frightfully mangled, almost beyond recognition, were lying on the floor. Near by two of the National Museum at Washing-ton is familiar with the country in which the Klondyke gold fields are and all about were men running, with their faces and arms bleeding from shot wounds, unmindful of their in-juries but trying to assist others and quell the confusion. Owing to the number of girls who were carried out

> The dead are: William F. Baumer, Mrs. Mary Baumester, Miss Jennie Brennan, Miss Ida Brown, William Hill, Miss Tracy Conroy. Fatally injured: George Bardoff and Edward Bardoff. The explosion occurred in the load-

Employed in this room girls or women. Nearly all of the fe-male hands are employed on the loading machines, each of which requires three operators. The full complement of hands was at work in the room when the explosion took place. Forty feet of the side of the building was blown out and hurled many feet and fragments of human bodies were scattered paying quantities in the main river, but in the small streams which cut

A hurry call was sent for all available physicians. The fire department, the police, the ambulance and hospital corps were speedily summoned, and the work of caring for the dead and injured was begun. Harrowing scenes were witnessed as the vast throng constreams. In most cases the gold lies as possible, the injured were cared for. In two instances the suffering of the torn asunder, and still others had been The officials of the com-Now they sink a shaft to the pany expended every effort to assist in

the work of relief.

Perhaps the suddest scene was en-"Tae way in which this is done is acted when John Baumester learned interesting, as it has to be carried on that his wife was among the dead. He in cold weather, when everything is freezen. The miners build tires over the area where they wish to work, and explosion he was at work a few feet explosion he was at work a few feet distant from his wife. Mrs. Mary Baumester was but 16 years old and had been in the factory but three Jim Bearden, of Oconee, I believe, sent forward. Presently the party returned, but to the expectant soldiers with bated breath and dilated eyes their footfalls in the snow made them an innumerable host, and the little fellows pulled back their musket hammers and lixed for business. The officers could lixed for business. blown with the same force

The explosion did not cause any fire, fire department confined its efforts to aiding in the work of relief. The cause of the explosion has not been determined, and perhaps its cause may hever be known. Some of those at work in the room at the time say it was due to the fact that a cartridge in process of loading had been improper ly placed in the machine. Of the jured, those who are able to talk, remember nothing except a blinding flish. Some did not even hear the ex-

The two Bardoff boys, working side by side, were thrown at a tangent out one side of the building. They struck the ground thirty feet away. They were so crushed and mangled that the

will die. Edward Blair, working ten feet away at his machine, was sent up-ward through the roof. He fell on an ash heap, with broken bones and a factured skull and his legs twisted out of shape. The doctors say he, too, will

----COMMISSIONERS FIGHT

Messrs. Thomas and Evans Come to Blows. At the meeting of the State Railroad

Commission, the request of the rail-roads for an increase in local rates on certain commodities was taken up, and a resolution effered by Mr. Wilborn that the request be not granted for the reason that local rates are already out of proportion to the through Interstate rates, and which Mr. Wilborn said too roads had the authority to increase or diminish at their will, was discussed.

Commissioner Thomas made a long speech on the subject, taking occasion therein to reopen the matter of the fertil zer rates, and handled the other members of the commission pretty plainly for reducing the rate on fertili ers, when nothing else was changed. His speech was a long one, full of legal of the board and the Inter-State com-merce commission. He thought that the way the resolution proposed to dis-miss the matter was undignified. After be had finished, Messrs, Evans

and Wilborn, it seems, were joking him. In replying to them in the same remark by Chairman Evans, in the term "no gentleman" " as used. Mr Thomas then fired up. and the remark was repeated at his rought. Mr Thomas, 't is said, applied an epithet to Mr. Evans, wheel, in the language of the campaigners, was most decidedly unparliamentary. The result was that Mr. Erans picked up a paper weight, as he rose, and Mr. Thomas rushed at him and struck him once o twice on the face, scratching him and causing a few drops of blood to appear At this juncture Mr. Wilborn and Col Duncan interfered and the men were quieted, hobody being burt. Phomas remarked to Mr. Evans, it is purpose of causing him to be the ag gressor, and really did not hold the opinion of him he had expressed. Mr. Wilborn at once moved that the board adjourn, and an adjournment was taken without acting upon the matter

-Vegetables should always be put in cold water half an hour before using them; it will !reshen them up wonder-

in hand.